

Carolina, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KELLY, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. WARREN, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. COTTON, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. COONS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. TESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 582

Whereas, on March 1, 1872, Congress established Yellowstone National Park as the first national park for the enjoyment of the people of the United States;

Whereas, on August 25, 1916, Congress established the National Park Service with the mission to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of current and future generations;

Whereas, on March 1, 2022, Yellowstone National Park was the first national park within the National Park System to celebrate its sesquicentennial;

Whereas the National Park Service continues to protect and manage the majestic landscapes, hallowed battlefields, and iconic cultural and historical sites of the United States;

Whereas the units of the National Park System can be found in every State and many territories of the United States and many of those units embody the rich natural and cultural heritage of the United States, reflect a unique national story through people and places, and offer countless opportunities for recreation, volunteerism, cultural exchange, education, civic engagement, and exploration;

Whereas visits and visitors to the national parks of the United States are important economic drivers, responsible for contributing \$28,600,000,000 in spending to the national economy in 2020;

Whereas the dedicated employees of the National Park Service carry out their mission to protect the units of the National Park System so that the vibrant culture, diverse wildlife, and priceless resources of these unique places will endure for perpetuity; and

Whereas the people of the United States have inherited the remarkable legacy of the National Park System and are entrusted with the preservation of the National Park System throughout its second century: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of April 16 through April 24, 2022, as “National Park Week”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States and the world to responsibly visit, experience, recreate in, and support the treasured national parks of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 583—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL SAFE DIGGING MONTH

Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. WICKER, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution;

tion; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 583

Whereas, each year, the underground utility infrastructure of the United States, including pipelines, electric, gas, telecommunications, water, sewer, and cable television lines, is jeopardized by unintentional damage caused by those who fail to have underground utility lines located prior to digging;

Whereas some utility lines are buried only a few inches underground, making the lines easy to strike, even during shallow digging projects;

Whereas digging prior to having underground utility lines located often results in unintended consequences, such as service interruption, environmental damage, personal injury, and even death;

Whereas the month of April marks the beginning of the peak period during which excavation projects are carried out around the United States;

Whereas, in 2002, Congress required the Department of Transportation and the Federal Communications Commission to establish a 3-digit, nationwide, toll-free number to be used by State “One Call” systems to provide information on underground utility lines;

Whereas, in 2005, the Federal Communications Commission designated “811” as the nationwide “One Call” number for homeowners and excavators to use to obtain information on underground utility lines before conducting excavation activities;

Whereas the 1,800 members of the Common Ground Alliance, States, “One Call” centers, and other stakeholders who are dedicated to ensuring public safety, environmental protection, and the integrity of services, promote the national “Call Before You Dig” campaign to increase public awareness about the importance of homeowners and excavators calling 811 to find out the location of underground utility lines before digging;

Whereas the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-90; 125 Stat. 1904) affirmed and expanded the “One Call” program by eliminating exemptions given to local and State government agencies and their contractors regarding notifying “One Call” centers before digging;

Whereas, according to the Common Ground Alliance’s 2020 Damage Information Reporting Tool (DIRT) Report published in October 2021, there were an estimated 468,000 instances of excavation-related damage to underground facilities in the United States during 2020, and failing to contact 811 in advance of a digging project caused over 30 percent of these damages;

Whereas, in 2021, the Common Ground Alliance conducted a survey of active diggers who have completed a project within the past 12 months and found that 74 percent of the more than 1,800 respondents were aware of 811;

Whereas the Common Ground Alliance estimated that the societal costs of excavation-related damage to buried utilities were \$30,000,000,000 in 2019, including costs for facility repair, property damage, medical bills, and costs to the surrounding businesses affected by the resulting utility outages; and

Whereas the Common Ground Alliance has designated April as “National Safe Digging Month” to increase awareness of safe digging practices across the United States and to celebrate the anniversary of 811, the national “Call Before You Dig” number: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Safe Digging Month;

(2) encourages all homeowners and excavators throughout the United States to call 811 before digging; and

(3) encourages all damage prevention stakeholders to help educate homeowners and excavators throughout the United States about the importance of calling 811 before digging.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5018. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. COONS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 270, to amend the Act entitled “Act to provide for the establishment of the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes” to provide for inclusion of additional related sites in the National Park System, and for other purposes.

SA 5019. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2991, to establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and for other purposes.

SA 5020. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7108, to suspend normal trade relations treatment for the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5021. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6968, to prohibit the importation of energy products of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5022. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3522, to provide enhanced authority for the President to enter into agreements with the Government of Ukraine to lend or lease defense articles to that Government to protect civilian populations in Ukraine from Russian military invasion, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5018. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. COONS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 270, to amend the Act entitled “Act to provide for the establishment of the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes” to provide for inclusion of additional related sites in the National Park System, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park Expansion and Redesignation Act”.

SEC. 2. REDESIGNATION OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site established by section 103(a) of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3439) shall be known and designated as the “Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the “Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title I of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) in the title heading, by striking “**HISTORIC SITE**” and inserting “**HISTORICAL PARK**”;

(2) in sections 101(2) and 103(a), by striking “National Historic Site” each place it appears and inserting “National Historical Park”;

(3) in the section heading for each of sections 103 and 105, by striking “**HISTORIC SITE**” each place it appears and inserting “**HISTORICAL PARK**”; and

(4) by striking “historic site” each place it appears and inserting “historical park”.

SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AFFILIATED AREAS.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to honor the civil rights stories of struggle, perseverance, and activism in the pursuit of education equity.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 101 of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3438) (as amended by section 2(c)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “As used in this title—” and inserting “In this title.”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking “the term” and inserting the “The term”;

(3) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by inserting a paragraph heading, the text of which is comprised of the term defined in that paragraph;

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (3) and (2), respectively, and moving the paragraphs so as to appear in numerical order; and

(5) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(1) **AFFILIATED AREA.**—The term ‘affiliated area’ means a site associated with a court case included in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka described in paragraph (8), (9), or (10) of section 102(a) that is designated as an affiliated area of the National Park System by section 106(a).”.

(c) **FINDINGS.**—Section 102(a) of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2), the following:

“(3) The Brown case was joined by 4 other cases relating to school segregation pending before the Supreme Court (Briggs v. Elliott, filed in South Carolina, Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, filed in Virginia, Gebhart v. Belton, filed in Delaware, and Bolling v. Sharpe, filed in the District of Columbia) that were consolidated into the case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka.

“(4) A 1999 historic resources study examined the 5 cases included in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka and found that each case—

“(A) is nationally significant; and

“(B) contributes unique stories to the case for educational equity.”; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) (as so redesignated), the following:

“(7) With respect to the case of Briggs v. Elliott—

“(A) Summerton High School in Summerton, South Carolina, the all-White school that refused to admit the plaintiffs in the case—

“(i) has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of the national significance of the school; and

“(ii) is used as administrative offices for Clarendon School District 1; and

“(B) the former Scott’s Branch High School, an ‘equalization school’ in Summerton, South Carolina constructed for African-American students in 1951 to provide facilities comparable to those of White stu-

dents, is now the Community Resource Center owned by Clarendon School District 1.

“(8) Robert Russa Moton High School, the all-Black school in Farmville, Virginia, which was the location of a student-led strike leading to Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County—

“(A) has been designated as a National Historic Landmark in recognition of the national significance of the school; and

“(B) is now the Robert Russa Moton Museum, which is administered by the Moton Museum, Inc., and affiliated with Longwood University.

“(9) With respect to the case of Belton v. Gebhart—

“(A) Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware, an all-Black school to which the plaintiffs in the case were forced to travel—

“(i) has been designated as a National Historic Landmark in recognition of the national significance of the school; and

“(ii) is now the Howard High School of Technology, an active school administered by the New Castle County Vocational-Technical School District;

“(B) the all-White Claymont High School, which denied admission to the plaintiffs, is now the Claymont Community Center administered by the Brandywine Community Resource Council, Inc.; and

“(C) the Hockessin School #107C (Hockessin Colored School)—

“(i) is the all-Black school in Hockessin, Delaware, that 1 of the plaintiffs in the case was required to attend with no public transportation provided; and

“(ii) is now used as a community facility by Friends of Hockessin Colored School #107, Inc.

“(10) John Philip Sousa Junior High School in the District of Columbia, the all-White school that refused to admit plaintiffs in Bolling v. Sharpe—

“(A) has been designated as a National Historic Landmark in recognition of the national significance of the school;

“(B) is now known as the ‘John Philip Sousa Middle School’; and

“(C) is owned by the District of Columbia Department of General Services and administered by the District of Columbia Public Schools.”.

(d) **PURPOSES.**—Section 102(b)(3) of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) by inserting “, protection,” after “preservation”;

(2) by striking “the city of Topeka” and inserting “Topeka, Kansas, Summerton, South Carolina, Farmville, Virginia, Wilmington, Claymont, and Hockessin, Delaware, and the District of Columbia”; and

(3) by inserting “and the context of Brown v. Board of Education” after “civil rights movement”.

(e) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 103 of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3439) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—

“(1) **ADDITIONS.**—In addition to the land described in subsection (b), the historical park shall include the land and interests in land, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park Boundary Additions and Affiliated Areas’, numbered 462/178,449, and dated February 2022, and more particularly described as—

“(A) the Summerton High School site in Summerton, Clarendon County, South Carolina;

“(B) the former Scott’s Branch High School site in Summerton, Clarendon County, South Carolina; and

“(C) approximately 1 acre of land adjacent to Monroe Elementary School in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

“(2) **MAP.**—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.”.

(f) **PROPERTY ACQUISITION.**—Section 104 of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3439) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “section 103(b)” and inserting “subsections (b) and (c) of section 103”;

(2) in the second sentence, by striking “States of Kansas” and inserting “State of Kansas or South Carolina”; and

(3) in the proviso—

(A) by striking “: *Provided, however,* That the” and inserting “. The”; and

(B) by inserting “or by condemnation of any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the historical park” after “without the consent of the owner”.

(g) **GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Section 105 of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3439) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) **AMENDMENT TO GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives an amendment to the management plan for the historical park to include the portions of the historical park in Summerton, Clarendon County, South Carolina.”.

(h) **AFFILIATED AREAS.**—Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 106 as section 107; and

(2) by inserting after section 105 the following:

“SEC. 106. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION AFFILIATED AREAS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—On the date on which the Secretary determines that an appropriate management entity has been identified for the applicable affiliated area, as generally depicted on the map described in section 103(c)(1), the following shall be established as affiliated areas of the National Park System:

“(1) The Robert Russa Moton Museum in Farmville, Virginia.

“(2) The Delaware Brown v. Board of Education Civil Rights Sites, to include—

“(A) the former Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware;

“(B) Claymont High School in Claymont, Delaware; and

“(C) Hockessin Colored School #107 in Hockessin, Delaware.

“(3) The John Philip Sousa Middle School in the District of Columbia.

“(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Each affiliated area shall be managed in a manner consistent with—

“(1) this title; and

“(2) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

“(c) **MANAGEMENT PLANS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the management entity for the applicable affiliated area, shall develop a management plan for each affiliated area.

“(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—A management plan under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) be prepared in consultation and coordination with interested State, county, and local governments, management entities, organizations, and interested members of the public associated with the affiliated area;

“(B) identify, as appropriate, the roles and responsibilities of the National Park Service and the management entity in administering and interpreting the affiliated area in a manner that does not interfere with existing operations and continued use of existing facilities; and

“(C) require the Secretary to coordinate the preparation and implementation of the management plan and interpretation of the affiliated area with the historical park.

“(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall—

“(A) hold not less than 1 public meeting in the general proximity of each affiliated area on the proposed management plan, which shall include opportunities for public comment; and

“(B)(i) publish the draft management plan on the internet; and

“(ii) provide an opportunity for public comment on the draft management plan.

“(4) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives the management plan for each affiliated area developed under paragraph (1).

“(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to, and enter into cooperative agreements with, the management entity for each affiliated area to provide financial assistance for the marketing, marking, interpretation, and preservation of the applicable affiliated area.

“(e) LAND USE.—Nothing in this section affects—

“(1) land use rights of private property owners within or adjacent to an affiliated area, including activities or uses on private land that can be seen or heard within an affiliated area; or

“(2) the authority of management entities to operate and administer the affiliated areas.

“(f) LIMITED ROLE OF THE SECRETARY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary—

“(A) to acquire land in an affiliated area; or

“(B) to assume financial responsibility for the operation, maintenance, or management of an affiliated area.

“(2) OWNERSHIP.—Each affiliated area shall continue to be owned, operated, and managed by the applicable public or private owner of the land in the affiliated area.”.

SA 5019. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2991, to establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the victim-centered approach must become universally understood, adopted, and practiced;

(2) criminal justice efforts must increase the focus on, and adeptness at, investigating and prosecuting forced labor cases;

(3) corporations must eradicate forced labor from their supply chains;

(4) the Department of Homeland Security must lead by example—

(A) by ensuring that its government supply chain of contracts and procurement are not tainted by forced labor; and

(B) by leveraging all of its authorities against the importation of goods produced with forced labor; and

(5) human trafficking training, awareness, identification, and screening efforts—

(A) are a necessary first step for prevention, protection, and enforcement; and

(B) should be evidence-based to be most effective.

SEC. 3. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CENTER FOR COUNTERING HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall operate, within U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Homeland Security Investigations, the Center for Countering Human Trafficking (referred to in this Act as “CCHT”).

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of CCHT shall be to serve at the forefront of the Department of Homeland Security’s unified global efforts to counter human trafficking through law enforcement operations and victim protection, prevention, and awareness programs.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—Homeland Security Investigations shall—

(A) maintain a concept of operations that identifies CCHT participants, funding, core functions, and personnel; and

(B) update such concept of operations, as needed, to accommodate its mission and the threats to such mission.

(4) PERSONNEL.—

(A) DIRECTOR.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall appoint a CCHT Director, who shall—

(i) be a member of the Senior Executive Service; and

(ii) serve as the Department of Homeland Security’s representative on human trafficking.

(B) MINIMUM CORE PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS.—Subject to appropriations, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that CCHT is staffed with at least 45 employees in order to maintain continuity of effort, subject matter expertise, and necessary support to the Department of Homeland Security, including—

(i) employees who are responsible for the Continued Presence Program and other victim protection duties;

(ii) employees who are responsible for training, including curriculum development, and public awareness and education;

(iii) employees who are responsible for stakeholder engagement, Federal inter-agency coordination, multilateral partnerships, and policy;

(iv) employees who are responsible for public relations, human resources, evaluation, data analysis and reporting, and information technology;

(v) special agents and criminal analysts necessary to accomplish its mission of combating human trafficking and the importation of goods produced with forced labor; and

(vi) managers.

(b) OPERATIONS UNIT.—The CCHT Director shall operate, within CCHT, an Operations Unit, which shall, at a minimum—

(1) support criminal investigations of human trafficking (including sex trafficking and forced labor)—

(A) by developing, tracking, and coordinating leads; and

(B) by providing subject matter expertise;

(2) augment the enforcement of the prohibition on the importation of goods produced with forced labor through civil and criminal authorities;

(3) coordinate a Department-wide effort to conduct procurement audits and enforcement actions, including suspension and debarment, in order to mitigate the risk of human trafficking throughout Department acquisitions and contracts; and

(4) support all CCHT enforcement efforts with intelligence by conducting lead development, lead validation, case support, strategic analysis, and data analytics.

(c) PROTECTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS UNIT.—The CCHT Director shall operate, within CCHT, a Protection and Awareness Programs Unit, which shall—

(1) incorporate a victim-centered approach throughout Department of Homeland Security policies, training, and practices;

(2) operate a comprehensive Continued Presence program;

(3) conduct, review, and assist with Department of Homeland Security human trafficking training, screening, and identification tools and efforts;

(4) operate the Blue Campaign’s nationwide public awareness effort and any other awareness efforts needed to encourage victim identification and reporting to law enforcement and to prevent human trafficking; and

(5) coordinate external engagement, including training and events, regarding human trafficking with critical partners, including survivors, nongovernmental organizations, corporations, multilateral entities, law enforcement agencies, and other interested parties.

SEC. 4. SPECIALIZED INITIATIVES.

(a) HUMAN TRAFFICKING INFORMATION MODERNIZATION INITIATIVE.—The CCHT Director, in conjunction with the Science and Technology Directorate Office of Science and Engineering, shall develop a strategy and proposal to modify systems and processes throughout the Department of Homeland Security that are related to CCHT’s mission in order to—

(1) decrease the response time to access victim protections;

(2) accelerate lead development;

(3) advance the identification of human trafficking characteristics and trends;

(4) fortify the security and protection of sensitive information;

(5) apply analytics to automate manual processes; and

(6) provide artificial intelligence and machine learning to increase system capabilities and enhance data availability, reliability, comparability, and verifiability.

(b) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—Upon the completion of the strategy and proposal under subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a summary of the strategy and plan for executing the strategy to—

(1) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5. REPORTS.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING TO FACILITATE REPORTS AND ANALYSIS.—Each subagency of the Department of Homeland Security shall share with CCHT—

(1) any information needed by CCHT to develop the strategy and proposal required under section 4(a); and

(2) any additional data analysis to help CCHT better understand the issues surrounding human trafficking.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the CCHT Director shall submit a report to Congress that identifies any legislation that is needed to facilitate the Department of Homeland Security’s mission to end human trafficking.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT ON POTENTIAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) the numbers of screened and identified potential victims of trafficking (as defined in section 103(17) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(17))) at or near the international border between the